

SEPTEMBER, 1944

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS... CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

Republicans Kill Kilgore Bill

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GOP Kills Kilgore Bill

USING the same system they used to deprive the soldiers of votes, Senate Republicans lined up almost solidly last month to deprive workers of federal unemployment compensation.

As in the soldier vote case, the Republicans were supported by equally reactionary Democrats from the South.

This kind of a coalition killed the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill which had the solid support of organized labor—AFL, CIO and Railway Brotherhoods.

Originally the Kilgore bill would have paid a maximum of \$35 a week, with allowances for dependents, to workers in enforced idleness while seeking peacetime jobs. This was reduced to \$25 a week before the bill came before the Senate for a vote.

But even that was too much for the reactionaries. They killed it. But they killed it as they did the soldiers' vote bill—in an indirect and hypocritical way.

They revived the old Civil War cry of "states' rights." The Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill would have had the federal government set the rates of unemployment compensation and administer the law. Under the states' rights plan adopted by the Senate reactionaries, the states will fix the compensation rates and the government will merely guarantee them.

Therefore one state may pay \$5 a week, another \$10 and still another \$15. In no case will the unemployed workers get what they would have gotten under the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill.

The Senate thought \$25 a week to an unemployed worker with a houseful of children was too much. But the same Senate voted tax relief of billions of dollars to large corporations if they fail to make their normal profits during the period of reconversion.

The reactionary senators said that giving a man \$25 a week would encourage him not to work. But they didn't think it would encourage a corporation not to produce, to give it a bonus of half a billion dollars if it failed to make its usual profits.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio led the fight against the workers, just as he led the fight against the soldiers. He is also the sponsor of the ridiculous censorship law which prohibits soldiers from reading newspapers, magazines or books or seeing motion pictures which might encourage them to think about politics at home.

This same Senator Taft, with typical reactionary deceit, said he hoped the individual states would raise their unemployment compensation to \$25 a week.

And then he killed the bill which would have done so. The rest of the Republicans followed their oily leader from Ohio. They lined up 31 to 4 against the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill. And yet they wonder why labor is voting Democratic again this year.

The Nation Needs Roosevelt!



The following resolution was unanimously approved by the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

In this serious period in the history of our country, when the whole world is gravely distressed and when civilization, human teachings, and the love of man for man, which have been created during past centuries, appear to be in danger of being destroyed; and when principles which martyrs and patriots have died to establish are undoubtedly threatened with destruction by the brutal destroyers of justice and human rights,

We, the members of the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in session assembled, believe it would be unwise and dangerous to our future safety if a change took place in the office of the President of the United States at this particular time.

It is our judgment that no man has ever served more loyally, faithfully and intelligently, or with greater desire to relieve the sufferings of mankind, than has the man who now holds the office of President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the nation.

THEREFORE, we, the members of the general executive board, fully understanding our responsibilities and advocating only those things which we believe to be in the best interests of our membership and of the liberty loving peoples of the world, unanimously endorse FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT for the office of President of the United States and HARRY S. TRUMAN for the office of Vice-President of the United States; and we request our membership and their friends and associates located in every part of the country to do everything within their power, in accordance with the spirit and intent of this resolution and in the interests of the toilers of our nation, to the end that they, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and HARRY S. TRUMAN, be elected to the offices of President and Vice-President, respectively, in the coming election in November.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,

Chicago, Illinois
August 21, 1944

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLI

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Tobin Recalls Two-Bit "Victory"

Cites Record of Progress at Chicago Banquet

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RECALLING a Chicago "victory" of some 35 years ago when the Teamsters accepted a wage increase of 25 cents a week, President Tobin recently reminded Chicago Joint Council No. 25 of the rough road they had traveled to achieve their present wages and working conditions.

Tobin appeared as the main speaker at a banquet given by the Chicago Joint Council last month in honor of the general executive board which was meeting in Chicago.

Other speakers were General Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie, General Counsel Joseph A. Padway and AFL President William Green, who was in Chicago for the executive council meeting of the AFL.

International Vice-President John T. O'Brien of Chicago acted as toastmaster, making a brief talk and introducing the main speakers. He in turn was presented to the meeting by Frank T. Brown, president of the Chicago Joint Council.

Other officials of the joint council attending were Vice-President George Mitchell, Recording Secretary Ray Schoessling, Secretary-Treasurer John O. Safstrom and Trustees James G. Kennedy and George J. Bendel. Trustee William J. Hanley was unable to be present because of illness.

In recalling some of the events that preceded the present efficient organization in Chicago, Tobin said:

"I want to thank the joint council for this banquet here tonight. It has been many years since the general executive board met in the city of Chicago.

"We had a meeting here when the Teamsters were about evenly divided between two organizations. There were close to 20,000 members in the dual organization. Twelve thousand of those the International threw out of the organization because of wrongdoing on their part.

"I am indeed happy to have lived to see our organization pretty thoroughly cemented and now I am talking to a joint council that has close to 58,000 paid-up members.

"It is good to be here and to remember what went on in Chicago in the days that are past. When you look back over those years and then see what we witness tonight, you can appreciate what has been accomplished.

"We are a united organization with a large membership and every affiliated union enjoying perhaps the best conditions that any of our unions have anywhere in the nation. Every local union has a substantial treasury and is officered by men of the highest calibre.

"In the old days, Chicago was a hotbed of discontent. There was no trouble anywhere in the labor movement that the Teamsters did not get into, often unwisely.

"Since Pearl Harbor, with 28 or 30 wage contracts to be agreed to, there hasn't been a man on strike that I know of in the city of Chicago.

"You have kept the faith. You have upheld the honor of the labor movement. You have protected your employers and you have been 100 per cent loyal to our brother members who are overseas in war service, and you have been faithful to the government of the United States.

"I spent the hardest six days of my life in the labor movement in this city. I was handling a wage contract here in 1907 or 1908. We were negotiating with a man named Dixon who controlled the City Hall.

"Our men were getting \$11 a week on a two-horse truck for 11 and 12 hours' work daily. Finally, after a week of effort, they

offered us a new contract with a wage raise of 25 cents a week. Nothing else, just 25 cents a week!

"I went down to a meeting of the drivers. They were almost hanging on the chandeliers, the place was so crowded. I demanded that the offer be refused. But the committee from the union that was helping me recommended, over my protest, that the contract be accepted. And lo and behold! it was accepted.

"When you have experienced those things and then sit in Indianapolis and see what is happening today, you feel as though you have helped accomplish something for the membership.

"Less than a year ago, for instance, we were notified that truck drivers had received an increase of \$5 a week, a vacation with pay, reduction in their hours and time and one-half for overtime.

"Contrast that with the two-bit raise we won in Chicago more than 30 years ago after a week of negotiation!

"And we are going onward. Occasionally we may be set back, but we will continue to progress far beyond where we are now. But it must be done by modern methods. You must win with your brains because the days of wrongdoing and physical force in the labor movement have passed.

"I might point out that where violence was present in the labor movement it was first introduced by the employers. Strike-breaking agencies hiring thugs and gunmen were introduced in Chicago by the employers' association. But I am happy to say that they, too, have learned a lesson.

"How well they have learned was illustrated some time ago at a meeting of trucking operators in this very hotel, the Palmer House. It was my privilege to hear one of them say:

" 'The success of our industry, the peace and tranquility that has come in our labor relations, we owe to the Teamsters' Union.' "

"Not only have we raised the standards of our own members but we have raised the standards of the industry."

Our Third Labor Day at War

Keep Fighting Until Enemies Surrender, Flynn Urges

BY THOMAS E. FLYNN

Executive Assistant to the General President

THIS MONTH marks our third Labor Day at war. And for the third time labor sacrifices its traditional holiday to keep grinding out the weapons of war and transporting them to the battlefronts of the world where 125,000 Teamsters are locked in combat with the Germans and Japs.

We hope this will be our last Labor Day at war. But we can only hope. The news from the war fronts is highly encouraging. Yet there is no tangible evidence to indicate that the war is almost over.

If we act as though we thought it was practically over, it will last longer than it would otherwise. And the longer it lasts, the more men we will lose in action—the fewer the Teamsters who will march home again when it is over.

This is no time to start pulling our punches. We have both the Japs and Germans off balance. If we ease up, they will get set again and sock us where it hurts.

We've got to keep them off balance and keep hammering them with everything we have until they finally throw up their hands in complete and absolute surrender.

We can't afford to shorten the war by giving them an easy peace. If we do, our sons will have to atone for our mistake, just as the boys in service today are atoning for the mistakes of their fathers in the first World War.

This is a grim emphasis of the Biblical warning that the sins of the fathers shall be visited on the children.

We have learned our lesson the hard way. So far we have paid in hundreds of thousands of casualties for giving Germany another chance in 1918.

And the price will be far greater next time,

if we let Germany get the kind of a peace that she wants. We are in a fight to the finish. We must finish it right, even if we spend three more Labor Days at war.

Labor realizes more keenly than probably any other part of the population the stake we have in this war. From the start we have supported it wholeheartedly. While we have sent our union brothers into battle we have backed them up on the home front.

We have suffered hardships. We have accepted injustices. In spite of everything, we have produced. It was the production ability of the American worker that upset the plans of the German general staff.

They had England and Russia with their backs to the wall. Japan had China by the throat.

Then the American worker rolled up his sleeves. Tanks and ships and guns poured off the assembly lines. Armaments rolled to the aid of England, Russia and China in a stream that turned the course of history and probably preserved the freedom of the world for a thousand years.

That's what American labor did—or, rather, that's what American labor will have done, if it keeps working until the echo of the last shot fades into the bloody sunrise of the battlefields.

Labor Day is only another day of suffering and death for our troops overseas.

It is another day of work for us at home. But it is also a tribute to the skill and stamina of the American craftsman. By our efforts on this day, and the other days of this war, we have preserved for posterity everything for which the unions of America stand.

Labor Fights Friends of Fascism

Opposes Day in Illinois, Nye in North Dakota

BY LESTER M. HUNT

CAN a man be a friend of Hitler and a friend of labor at the same time? The Staunton Trades Council of Staunton, Illinois, says he can not. Therefore this organization is campaigning for the defeat of Stephen A. Day, congressman-at-large from Illinois.

Day was one of the original admirers of Hitler in this country. In fact, he admired him so much he couldn't keep quiet about it. He sent Hitler a cablegram of congratulations in 1933 on his rise to power in Germany.

Day even went to the trouble of getting someone to translate his cablegram into German. He wanted to be sure "der Fuehrer" understood "der Tag."

The credit for this startling revelation goes to Drew Pearson, the courageous columnist whose Washington Merry-Go-Round goes almost as far as a Day cablegram.

Pearson was the first to print this amazing story of an American congressman who had cabled congratulations to a bloody dictator whose obvious purpose from the beginning was to plunge Germany into another war with the nation Day had sworn to "uphold and defend."

No doubt Day knew that Hitler rose to power on the corpses of union men. No doubt he also knew that Hitler's first act was to disband the labor unions of Germany and imprison their leaders.

Day must know that all the pre-war leaders of German labor are dead or dying from the slow torture of German concentration camps.

Anyway, the Staunton Trades Council knows it and that is why it is working for the defeat of Day, according to Vice-President Oscar Sturm.

And the Staunton Trades Council intends to see that the rest of labor in Illinois is aware that Day is such an admirer of Hitler that he sent him a cablegram of congratulations.

A similar campaign against Day and other Republican isolationist congressmen is being carried on by the AFL unions of East St. Louis, Ill.

Day's record prior to Pearl Harbor is completely consistent with that of an admirer of Hitler. He voted against lend-lease, conscription and every other measure essential to the defense of the United States against Hitler, the man Day admires.

His record since Pearl Harbor has been equally black. He opposed reciprocal trade agreements to make peacetime markets for American goods. He opposed United Nations relief and rehabilitation to aid the countries Hitler ravished.

He was one of only 27 congressmen who opposed the simple Fullbright resolution favoring American help to establish international peace.

He voted to kill the Home Owners Loan Corporation which has saved the homes of millions of Americans. He opposed limiting the incomes of war contractors, he opposed subsidies to keep down the prices of food and clothing, he opposed a tax bill to increase the taxes of those who were making big profits out of the war and he opposed the soldiers' vote bill.

He knew the men who are fighting Hitler would never vote for the friends of Hitler. So he kept them from voting for anybody.

Naturally a man like Day would favor the Dies committee. And the record shows that he did.

Finally Day began to get nervous when books like "Sabotage," "Under Cover" and

"Black Mail" mentioned his name as one of those who played along with Gerald L. K. (KK) Smith, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Henry Ford, Congressman Ham Fish, Congressman Clare Hoffman and others who have attempted to divide the nation with internal hatreds at a time calling for universal cooperation in a wartime crisis.

So Day tried to kid labor along. He voted right on a couple of labor measures, evidently hoping that labor would forget his black record and let bygones be bygones.

But labor still remembers that cablegram to Hitler.

A man who admires Hitler cannot be a friend of labor no matter how he votes. And Day's voting record proves that he is a friend of Hitler, if any proof was needed beyond his cablegram.

Therefore, at a recent county-wide conference, the AFL unions of Staunton and vicinity outlined a program of political action to mobilize the membership of all AFL unions to re-elect Roosevelt and to defeat Day.

Labor is taking the same action in Staunton as it is taking in North Dakota to defeat Senator Nye. Nye won renomination in the Republican primaries by a narrow margin, largely because of his success in keeping the soldiers from voting.

But he faces a tough fight in November.

Nye's record before and since Pearl Harbor parallels that of Day. In addition to the united opposition of labor in North Dakota, Nye has the opposition of farm groups for

his hostility toward such measures as the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Farm Security Administration to protect the interests of small farmers.

And Nye is also on record in favor of German Nazism. He has stated publicly that Germany should have the right to return to Fascism after the war.

Maybe he thinks Germany could win the third time.

But the parents of more than 100,000 American boys the Germans killed in the first two wars don't want to give her a third chance, even if Nye does.

Both Nye and Day allowed subversive groups to use their free congressional mailing privileges to circulate pro-German propaganda throughout the country.

And now they are asking the support of organized labor for re-election—Day who congratulated Hitler and Nye who favors Fascism!

Organized labor, with more than two million of its members in the armed services fighting Hitler and Fascism, is now asked to vote for the allies of Hitler and Fascism in November.

Day and Nye, who denied these two million fighting union men a vote, now ask for the votes of other union men as a reward for disfranchising their absent brothers.

If enough men like Day and Nye are elected in November Hitler and Fascism won't lose this war. They'll just pause for a short time to sharpen their swords and reload their guns.

Send Copies of Contracts to Statistical Department

ALL local unions are again reminded that copies of every agreement they negotiate should be sent to the Statistical Department, 438 Bowen Bldg., Washington 5, D. C., as well as to International headquarters in Indianapolis.

Many locals have sent copies only to Indianapolis.

It is important that a complete file of all agreements be maintained in both places.

The work of the Statistical Department requires complete information on wage scales, working conditions and all provisions in effect covering all local unions.

There is only one place the Statistical Department can get this information and that is from each local. Please see that copies of all your agreements are sent at once to this department, if your union has not already done so.

Millionth Family Aided by New Deal

THE Federal Social Security Board made a major milestone in human progress last month when it began payment of its one-millionth benefit under the old age and survivors' insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

The beneficiary in this case, as in every one of the 999,999 other cases, was the family of a working man—John Robert Thompson, recording secretary of Local No. 218, International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union of Cleveland, Ohio.

Thompson died in June, leaving a widow and two small children. Under the Hoover system of free enterprise, Mrs. Thompson could have taken in washing. She could have put the children in an orphanage or let them run wild. She could have done anything she wanted as



UNION MAN'S FAMILY • Mrs. Mary Tex Thompson; Dale, 4; Jerry Bob, one; widow and children of John Robert Thompson (inset), worker in Cleveland machine works, who died in June. His social security account pays family about \$60 a month—\$11,000 through children's school years. Widow gets \$25 a month till baby is 18, each child about \$17 a month until 18.

long as she didn't cost the taxpayers anything. That's what "free enterprise" would have meant to her.

Under the laws of the Roosevelt administration, however, Mrs. Thompson and her children are protected. She can keep her family together and raise her children.

In return for the money deducted from Thompson's pay for social security, Mrs. Thompson will receive monthly checks for \$58.49—\$25.07 for herself and \$16.71 each for the children, aged four and one.

The money will keep coming in until the children are 18.

Then the checks will stop. When Mrs. Thompson is 65, however, she will begin receiving hers again unless she has remarried or is working on a job which comes under the insurance system.

Thompson had been paying social security premiums for 7½ years. The money was taken out of his pay and perhaps he sometimes wondered what good it would ever do him. Mrs. Thompson can answer that.

Altogether Thompson had paid in \$145. And for that \$145 his family will receive \$11,271 by the time his youngest child is 18.

Mrs. Thompson lives with her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Thompson. The senior Thompson is also a molder on a job that comes under the Social Security Act. He is getting old. Under the Hoover system it would be up to the old man to support his

son's widow and children. Hoover said the victims of economic accident were a charge upon local charity. The federal government had no responsibility for raising the children into useful, healthy citizens. This was a local responsibility, according to Hoover.

The old states' rights stuff!

However, if the children became hungry and stole food, it was then the duty of the government to step in and send them to an institution, according to the Free Enterprise philosophy.

The government couldn't feed a child in his home, according to Hoover. It had to lock him up first.

But under the New Deal and its "bureaucrats," one million American families have received regular checks from the federal government. These are families where the bread winner has been incapacitated by

accident or age. These families include 288,000 children!

They include 167,000 widows!

They include 418,500 workers who have retired because of age!

They include 122,000 wives above 65, of retired workers!

They include 4,500 dependent parents over 65 of insured workers who died leaving no widows or children!

What would these people do without the Social Security Act? Ask Hoover! He made them do it. Ask Dewey! He's Hoover's candidate for President. He says the New Deal must go. Where will all these people go if it does? Back to breadlines? And hunger? And poverty? And disease?

Dewey had better have the answer to that if he expects to get any votes out of these million families!

Illinois Unions Protest AFL Endorsements

THE legislative committee of the AFL East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union recently took issue with the National AFL Labor Non-Partisan Committee in Washington, D. C., which endorsed two candidates for Congress from Illinois.

The two officeholders to whom the East Side unionists so vehemently object are Representative Calvin Johnson, 22nd District, and Representative-at-Large Stephen A. Day, both Republicans.

A study of the voting records of both men on issues generally favored by labor and beneficial to the common people of this nation, revealed that Johnson had voted 13 times *against* measures generally approved by labor, and four times *for* such measures. Day's record showed he voted *against* these measures on 14 occasions, and *for* them on four occasions.

In the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting, delegates also protested recently against the unsavory anti-labor background of Congressman Day.

Protests like these against the endorsements of congressional candidates by the

AFL Non-Partisan Committee are not isolated or rare. They have been cropping up in other sections of the nation as well, where active AFL local labor groups are taking vigorous exception to the endorsement of congressional candidates by the National AFL Committee.

For the sake of national unity, harmony and the successful marshaling of an effective AFL vote, it would be well for the National Non-Partisan Committee to consult with local central bodies and state federations before undertaking to endorse U. S. Representatives and Senators.

Local labor groups, because they are so close to the scene, are without doubt better equipped to pass judgment on the records of these candidates, as friends or foes of organized labor, than is the national committee. The AFL should, therefore, defer to the wishes of these local and state labor bodies, otherwise the ensuing confusion will make it much more difficult for AFL labor to use its vote to elect labor's friends and defeat its enemies.

—*St. Louis Labor Tribune.*

103 Rebel Truck Lines Seized

Roosevelt Action Ends Midwest Teamster Strike

AFTER six months of vain effort to induce the truck operators of seven midwestern states to obey an order of the War Labor Board, the Teamsters of four cities lost patience last month and quit work.

This action brought the long-standing wage dispute to a head. The strike spread rapidly through North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. About 25,000 men quit work.

The strikers had made arrangements to move all supplies designated by the army as critical. But when Teamsters appeared to haul trucks loaded with vital war materials, the operators locked their garages and refused to let the trucks move.

"This has turned into an operators' strike," commented one army official as high priority cargoes lay locked in midwest garages despite the readiness of Teamsters to roll them to their destinations.

At this point President Roosevelt signed an order by which the federal government took over 103 truck lines. The Office of Defense Transportation immediately moved in and began operating the lines under the terms of the wage award issued by the War Labor Board on February 7.

This means that the drivers began receiving the seven-cent hourly increase granted by the WLB on February 7 and will receive retroactive payments to last November 16.

The terms of the WLB order were accepted by the operators of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and most of Wisconsin. The order covered the 12 midwestern states.

The operators in the other seven states, however, maintained that they could not pay the increase and refused to do so.

Therefore the majority of the truck drivers affected by the WLB order were working for 90 cents an hour while beside them in the other five states the drivers were receiving 97 cents.

This situation continued for six months with the fair operators being penalized for accepting the WLB award while the majority of the truck drivers were being penalized by the unfair operators who rejected it.

The controversy dates back to November 16 when the contract between the Teamsters of the 12 states and the long-distance truck haulers expired.

The Teamsters are working a 60-hour week without overtime pay in this area. In many cases they are required to work as high as 90 hours a week, also without overtime. On top of that, they had not received the full 15 per cent increase allowed under the Little Steel formula.

They asked an increase of 25 cents an hour in lieu of overtime and to compensate for extra living expenses on the road, and for layover time.

The employers refused to grant any wage concession whatever and the case went to the War Labor Board. After hearing the evidence, the board granted an increase of seven cents in the hourly rate of pay, and an increase of a quarter-cent in the rate per mile.

The mileage increase was effective to July 1, when an additional half-cent was approved until the end of the contract on November 15, 1945. The increases in both pay rates were retroactive to November 16, 1943.

Even though the increase was far below what the Teamsters asked, they nevertheless patriotically remained at work.

A majority of the employers, however, flatly refused to obey the WLB order or any part of it. They kept the men working the same long hours at the old rate of 90 cents an hour and they just laughed when anybody mentioned the retroactive pay.

Month after month the drivers remained at work, moving supplies necessary to the

war and to the civilian population. Finally they called a strike for July 1.

The War Labor Board then cited the employers to show cause why they should not obey the order of February 7. At the urgent request of the government, the strike was called off by Thomas E. Flynn, acting for President Tobin.

The hearing was held on July 6. Again the rebellious employers were ordered to pay. And again they refused. Another month passed.

Finally, their patience exhausted, the drivers of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha quit work on August 5. Within a week the strike had spread throughout the seven states where the operators had refused to pay. It was at this point that President Roosevelt acted.

As truck companies agree to obey the February 7 wage award, they will be released from government control.

In a telegram to Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board on June 30, acceding to his request to postpone the strike, Flynn said:

"In view of your telegram received this morning, the strike of long-distance truck drivers in seven midwestern states has been postponed pending the outcome of the hearing you have set for July 6 in Washington.

"Our action in postponing this strike is

evidence of our cooperation with the agencies of the federal government and our determination that the transportation of war supplies will not be interrupted despite the defiance of the government by the long-distance trucking operators of seven states.

"The action of these trucking operators in defying a war emergency order of the government cannot be classified as anything less than mutinous and as such should warrant the most severe punishment."

Flynn also pointed out that in working a 90-hour week, as many of the drivers do, without overtime, they were working practically two weeks in one. At prevailing overtime rates, they should have received \$67.50 per week in overtime pay alone.

He also said it was regrettable that Congress had not given the War Labor Board power to enforce its decisions.

When the presidential order was issued on August 11, taking over the 103 truck lines, Flynn at once ordered all the men back to work and commended the action of the President.

"We have the utmost confidence that we will receive fair treatment from our government and we heartily approve the order of the President. We will scrupulously follow all orders of the government during the period of federal operation."

Operators Responsible for Truck Strike

RESPONSIBILITY for the truck drivers' strike rests squarely on the management of the trucking lines. They have persistently refused to obey a War Labor Board decision granting a pay increase.

The strikers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, patiently waited for weeks for the WLB to enforce its order. When they finally walked out, they made careful arrangements with the army to keep war cargoes moving.

Where this has broken down, according to army officials, it has been the result of a lockout by operators, some of whom have

refused to let their trucks move. Several CIO unions, notably in Detroit, are engaged in strikes in direct defiance of the WLB. A walkout at the Dodge-Chrysler plant here indicates once again that the top leaders of the United Automobile Workers have not yet discovered how to persuade some of their locals to show proper self-discipline.

In these strikes, the unions are at fault. In the trucking strike, management is at fault—and seizure of the lines will be a poor substitute for the kind of settlement needed, which is acceptance of the WLB decision by the operators.—*The Chicago Sun.*

Daily Press Hits Truck Operators

Missouri and Kentucky Papers Expose Hidden Facts

Editor's Note—The following editorial, first printed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and later reprinted in the Louisville Courier-Journal, is an encouraging sign that at least part of the daily press is looking behind the bland statements of employers and putting its finger on the real cause of many strikes actually instigated by the employer. We thank the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Louisville Courier-Journal for bringing the hidden facts in the midwest trucking strike to the attention of the public.

This was printed prior to federal seizure.

SINCE the spreading strike of truck drivers in the Midwest affects only those operators who have refused to honor a War Labor Board wage-increase order, the inquiry into causes must center in the reason for their refusal.

Here, as is common in labor disturbances, the stated motive, designed to appeal to public sympathy, may differ radically from the real motive.

The stated reason is inability to bear the increased expense without compensatory rate increases or some other form of relief.

If it can be established as true, it is persuasive, for our business tradition abhors compulsory operation at a loss or even on an unduly narrow profit margin. Under the law, such compulsion is confiscation, and forbidden.

True or not, it is a shrewdly conceived appeal to everyone who at any time has thought the government was pushing him too hard.

There is, however, very substantial reason to believe that the appeal against confiscation is a false front in this affair.

A large number of operators made the 7-cent wage increase without protest, which is in itself an indication that the order imposes no unreasonable burden on the industry as a whole.

If trucking profits are at all in proportion to those in most other kinds of business which have expanded greatly with the war—and there is no visible reason why they

should not be—the lines are asked to pay out as increased wages only a little more than they would have paid as excess-profits taxes in any event.

A still more compelling logic enforces skepticism against the plea of financial inability. Before issuing the order, the national WLB, which took the question on appeal from the regional board, would naturally have turned to the Interstate Commerce Commission's detailed records of the operators' finances and operating data.

Those records, if correctly reported by the companies themselves, permit precise and rather simple determination of what the wage increase would do to operators' margins. It is almost beyond belief that the WLB, especially in an appealed case, would not have taken this elementary precaution.

Under these circumstances, the intransigent group of operators must either discredit their own reports to the ICC, or show that WLB erred in its arithmetic—or, perhaps, made no determination at all. Instead, they seem to be sitting tight with a categorical plea that they cannot afford to comply.

If the plea is genuine, legal remedies are available. The operators' lawful course—not to speak of simple public duty—would have been to accept the wage order and enter a rate-increase case before the ICC or take a court appeal from the order. For some reason not made, they have so far chosen not to do so, stood fast, and precipitated the strike.

Reprehensible in any kind of enterprise, such an attitude is doubly so in a transportation company, a public utility which provides an indispensable service. Under the law, public utilities are not free to consign business to the devil and shut up shop when the whim moves.

Why, then, do some operators pursue these indefensible tactics? The answer can only be guessed at.

Whatever they really are trying to accomplish, the companies have maneuvered themselves into a position where they must either prove error on the part of the government or be themselves convicted before the

public. The strike is deadlocked. With the support of the WLB order to enlist sympathy, the strikers are not likely to back down.

Seizure may be exactly what the operators want. Unless the unknown full facts are very different from what can be strongly inferred from the incomplete ones now known, however, it would be popular with more people than not.

If it comes, the government will have an interest in getting out the whole facts to justify its acts; and in any event, the public, the eventual sufferer from interrupted service, has an interest in demanding that they be exposed.

Make Germans Rebuild Nations They Ruined

SUGGESTIONS as to what to do with Germany after the Allies reach Berlin are as thick as the trees in the forest. We've read what the "experts" and columnists have to say about it, too. But the other day we happened to read the ideas which one Max Miller sent in to *PM*, and it strikes us that he has it sized up about right:

"FIRST, execute all officers of the German military forces, land, sea and air; all members of the Gestapo; all political office-holders from Hitler down.

"SECOND, restore the different parts of Germany to their original status held before the war of 1870—Prussia, Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, etc.

"THIRD, send German soldiers into countries devastated by the war to repair the damage done by the Nazis. German women are accustomed to working in the fields and conducting business in Germany, and they can get along."

Sounds pretty ruthless, doesn't it? But a nation which goes in for wholesale looting and killing of its neighbors, which destroys tens of billions of dollars' worth of property built up by the patient labor of others, which deliberately adopts a policy of slaughter and extermination of millions of helpless civilians—well, such a gang of cut-throats has little reason to expect leniency for its crimes against humanity.

The greatest mistake the Allies could make toward Germany would be to adopt a policy of "let bygones be bygones." In any civilized country citizens who go in for killing and looting must pay the penalty. In the absence of a world government the Allies should inflict such retribution on the saberrattlers of the Reich that Germany will henceforth be convinced that crime doesn't pay.—*The Union Gazette, San Jose, Calif.*

George Washington Opposed Two-Term Limit

GEORGE WASHINGTON did not favor a two-term limit for President of the United States. He refused a third term himself but he did not refuse it for future Presidents.

In fact, he opposed suggestions that the length of presidential service be limited by law.

"I can see no propriety," he said, "in precluding ourselves from the services of any man who, on some great emergency, shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public."

Let the campaign orators remember that the next time they quote George Washington as warning against "dictatorship."

Indianan Wins Hero's Medal

Ex-College Athlete Saves Four Wreck Victims

FOR service beyond the call of duty in saving the lives of four accident victims at the peril of his own, Wallace R. Warneke of Local No. 193, Indianapolis, has won the national "Pro Meritas" medal presented by the American Trucking Association.

The medal is presented to drivers for exceptionally meritorious service.

Warneke, former college athlete, won the medal for extricating four persons from the wreckage of an automobile and a semi-trailer near Spring City, Tennessee, last May.

Warneke was driving an Aero Mayflower van. A coupe was ahead of him, going in the same direction. Coming in the opposite direction were two passenger cars followed by a semi-trailer.

Suddenly the semi pulled out to pass the cars. It couldn't make it and the driver of the coupe saw the semi and a passenger car coming down the highway abreast. He pulled over on the shoulder but the semi crashed into him.

Warneke stopped his van and rushed to the scene of the accident. He pulled two unconscious men from the wreckage of the semi cab. Then he pried open the door of the wrecked coupe and took out another unconscious victim.

He then went to work on the unconscious driver of the coupe. The driver's feet were locked by the pedals, which were jammed down against his feet. His hands were locked on the steering wheel.

While Warneke was working to free him,

the gas tank of the coupe exploded. Even with flames sweeping the car, Warneke stuck to his job and finally got the driver free before the fire reached him.

Warneke was not injured but his uniform was burned. Had it not been for his prompt action, the two persons in the coupe and probably the two in the semi would have been burned to death.

After removing all victims beyond the reach of the flames, Warneke sent for an ambulance. Then he changed his clothes and resumed his journey.

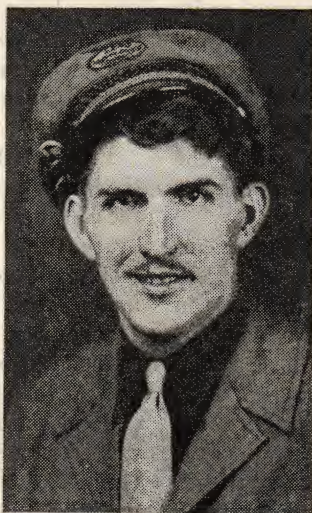
He sent in a brief report to the effect that he had been delayed by an accident.

It was only after a month of investigation by the insurance company that Warneke was located and the details of his heroism were learned.

As a result, he was nominated by the Indiana Motor Truck Association for the "Pro Meritas" medal. The national association approved the award, which will be officially made by the executive committee of the John Bridge trophy.

Bridge, a truck operator, established the award six years ago in appreciation of the faithful work of his drivers.

Warneke won fame as an athlete two years ago. He was a member of the giant basketball team of Valparaiso University of Valparaiso, Ind. The smallest man on the team stood 6 feet 1 inch in his stocking feet. Warneke towers 6 feet 10 inches. He is so tall that the army refused to take him.



Warneke

Probably they were afraid he would interfere with the air corps.

A brother of Warneke's was also a student at Valparaiso and also played on the basketball team. The family finances could not keep the two boys in school, so Wallace quit and took a job with Aero Mayflower. His earnings are helping his brother through school. When the brother graduates, Wal-

lace will go back to school and the brother will go to work and help Wallace graduate.

On learning that Warneke had won the national service medal, members of the Indiana Motor Truck Association decided to throw a party for him.

But they couldn't find Warneke. He was in San Francisco with a van load of furniture.

Can We Forget So Much, So Soon?

FROM its opening thud of the gavel to its noisy close, the 1944 convention of the Republican party was a repetition of every G. O. P. convention in the last 24 years. Of these the last three have been devoted to damning the Democrats and telling the country how nearly it has gone to Hades under Democratic rule.

Not a word about the millions of unemployed in 1932, not a syllable anent the general stagnation of American industry in 1929, not as much as a backward glance at the breadlines, or the lines of desperate men and women at bank buildings as they frantically demanded their deposits from banks long insolvent.

The U. S. A. has come to a sorry pass if it can forget so quickly the tragedies piled on tragedies during the Hoover administration. In 1921 the farmers of the nation were practically pauperized by Harding's return to normalcy. Those were the years when the Al Capones, the Barkers, the Dillingers and organized crime flourished.

Those were the years when farm mortgages negotiated during World War I came due and the Federal Land Banks all over the country were driving farmers off their homesteads.

Those were the years when bankers glutted state rural credit bureaus with undesirable mortgages with the result that some

states almost lost their solvency. Those were the years when everything was deflated in the mad scramble of the Columbus (Ohio) gang to turn the White House into a cave of thieves.

From scuttling the U. S. navy to driving the bonus army off the Potomac mud flats—the Republicans did themselves proud, and by the time the 1932 elections had rolled around the common folks were so thoroughly fed up with Hooverized prosperity that a change was deemed imperative, and the change was made.

Now the same elements are clamoring to get back into power and the very ones who were dominant in the inside affairs of the G. O. P. during those 12 long years of Republican rule were in full control of the 1944 Republican convention.

Its chief attraction was the very man who, in 1932, pouted about prosperity being just around the corner as in 1929 he had declared prohibition to be a noble experiment. Its chief sideshow was Clare Luce, who has a bill in Congress today for the drafting of labor and the drafting of all 4-F's into a labor battalion.

A political party that will designate Clare Luce and Herbert Hoover as its main convention speakers has nothing to offer organized labor but insult added to insult.

—*The Minnesota Union Advocate.*

It has been announced that Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce will speak in Minnesota as a special treat for the people of the district of Isolationist Congressman Harold Knutson. Is there no end to the punishment they reaped for electing Knutson?—*Minnesota Teamster.*

Wounded Louisiana Sailor Returns Ex-President of Local No. 270 Back on Job

(See pictures on Page 17)

ONE of only two men in his original outfit who can still walk, Manny Moore, former president and business agent of Local No. 270 in New Orleans, came back from the South Pacific last month and laid aside his naval uniform covered with battle ribbons.

But he still wears the scar that a Jap bullet put in his chest during the conquest of Bougainville. It is that wound that brought his discharge.

Moore has taken over his old duties with Local No. 270 and will continue to fight in civil life for the same principles he upheld in combat against the Japs.

Moore was a chief boatswain's mate, the highest non-commissioned rank in the navy. He was with a beachmaster and photographic unit attached to the First Marine Amphibious Corps.

He went ashore with the first wave of marines and then assembled the supplies they needed to carry on the attack. He then had the duty of stealing forward to take pictures of enemy positions for the use of the marine aviators in identifying their targets.

His job was so dangerous that two marines were assigned as his bodyguards. They protected him while he crawled forward with his camera, ahead of the American lines, to take pictures of enemy fortifications.

Moore was in one of three beachmaster and photography units of 28 men each, operating with the First Marines.

Out of these 84 men, Moore and one other are the only ones who can still walk. The other 82 are dead or in hospitals, mowed down by Jap gunfire on the landing beaches or bayoneted by Jap outposts as they approached the Jap lines.

"There were always two or three Team-

sters in my outfit," Moore said. "I never knew there were so many of them in service. But every time we got a new bunch of replacements, we could count on some Teamsters being among them."

Moore was put out of action on February 28 when he stopped a Jap bullet. He was sent to the hospital on Guadalcanal and thence to New Caledonia and San Diego.

He wears the Order of the Purple Heart, a Presidential unit citation with star, and a South Pacific ribbon with stars denoting action on Guadalcanal, Vella La Vella and Bougainville.

He was called into service on December 15, 1942, from the naval reserve.

Moore thinks the Jap war will last another 18 months.

"They won't quit until we begin to hurt their homeland. We have not done that yet. We are just getting ready to. There is a lot of tough fighting ahead. The folks at home don't realize what kind of an enemy we are fighting. They wonder why the marines don't take many prisoners. If they could be over there, they would find out.

"One incident will show you. We came across a Jap who had had an arm shot off. The marines gave him first aid and one boy started to carry him back to our field dressing station for medical treatment.

"They had gone only a short way when we heard the marine scream for help. The Jap had reached down with his remaining hand and pulled the marine's trench knife from his belt. He had stabbed him five times by the time we got there. The marine died. So did the Jap.

"Lieut. Col. Jimmy Roosevelt, the President's oldest son, also gave the marines a lesson that saved many of their lives. He

found the bodies of two American officers who had been captured by the Japs. They had been spread-eagled by their thumbs and toes and tortured to death.

"Jimmy Roosevelt paraded the whole outfit past those two bodies to show what kind of enemies we were fighting. That man Jimmy Roosevelt is one fine officer. I can't say too much for him. His men would go to hell for him. And he doesn't ask them to go anywhere he won't lead them.

"The troops in the Pacific are strong for President Roosevelt. Some of them don't like some of his policies but every one of them thinks he should be kept in office until after the war is over.

"They think the election should be postponed until six months after the war. They think we are lucky to have had Roosevelt for President during this critical time of history. He has done more for this country

than any other President since George Washington.

"We need him at the peace table. A green man would be taken to the cleaner's by the other nations. If it was not for Roosevelt's policies, we would be fighting the Japs in the U. S. right now instead of way out across the Pacific. He took WPA funds to build ships and he did everything possible to build up the army and navy before we were attacked.

"I wish some of these armchair critics at home could spend some time with their sons in the foxholes of the Pacific, and learn what these boys are thinking. If they could, they would forget about the election and help finish the war."

But perhaps the politicians do know what the boys are thinking. That's why the Republicans did everything possible to keep them from voting.

Dewey Spurns AFL---Refuses Labor Day Message

PHILIP PEARL has reached the reluctant conclusion that the Republicans don't pay much attention to the American Federation of Labor. Pearl is the publicity director of the AFL.

Naturally this grieves Pearl after all the breaks he has given the Republicans. But it shouldn't surprise him. If he had been reading *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER* he would have found this out a couple of years ago.

The Republicans showed their contempt for the AFL when they rebuffed President William Green at their national convention in Chicago. But this didn't convince Pearl. Last month he wrote Gov. Thomas E. Dewey asking for a Labor Day statement which Pearl intended to take the edge off President Roosevelt's statement.

This was evidently a "traditional non-

partisan policy" of punishing a friend and rewarding, if not an enemy, at least an ally of our enemies.

But Dewey gave Pearl the brush off. He sent word that he was too busy to bother writing a statement. In deep grief, Pearl was forced to report to the AFL unions of the nation:

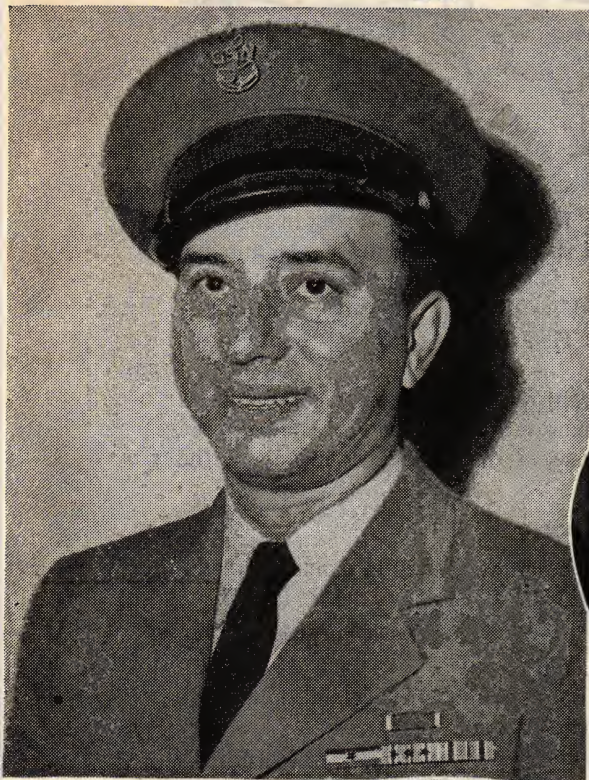
"We wonder how much time Mr. Dewey will be able to spare for labor if and when he is elected President, since he finds himself too busy, even as governor, to perform the courtesy of issuing a Labor Day message."

While Pearl is wondering we might wonder a bit, too. We wonder how long it will take Pearl to find out who it is that is kicking him in the seat of his pants. Why doesn't he turn around and look?

Or would that violate his "non-partisan" policy?

Well, at least the Republican party has finally come out for social security. But from the samples shown in some of the Republican controlled states—including our own Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—that pledge doesn't mean what it says either.—*Pennsylvania Teamster.*

Home from the Wars!



At the left is Chief Boatswain's Mate Manny Moore, wounded in action, as he returned to New Orleans to resume his work with Local No. 270, of which he is former president. Here are some of his action pictures.

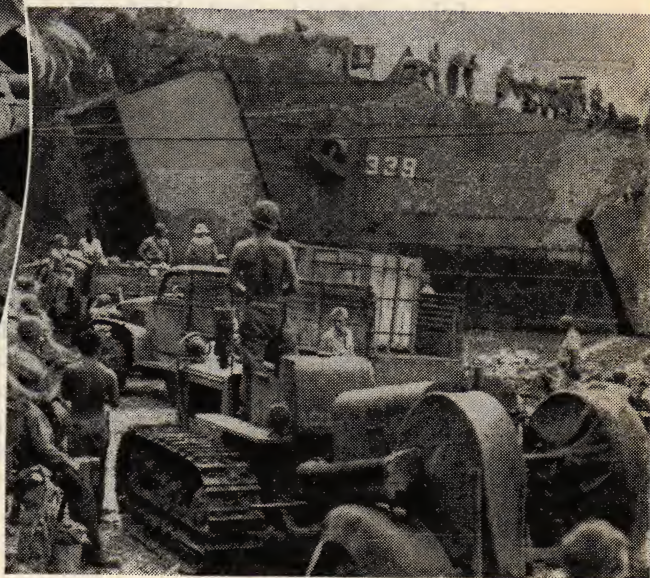
Below—American plane shot down on Bougainville being salvaged by Seabees.

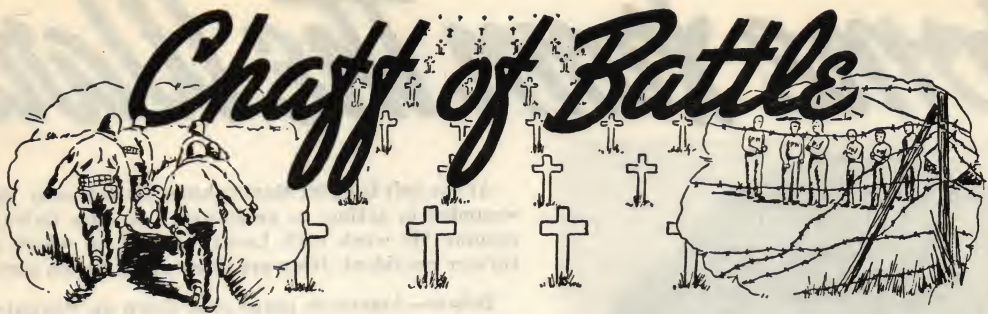


Below—Marines landing for the conquest of Vella La Vella. Moore was a part of this landing force as one of a beachmaster and photography unit.



Above is Moore on Vella La Vella with a flag taken from a dead Jap officer. The inscriptions on the flag tell the military history of the officer. He was in on the Pearl Harbor attack. When the Marines caught him he was "so sorry please."





FROM the battlefronts of the world, the names of Teamsters are appearing in the news these days. They are appearing on the lists of the dead, the wounded, the missing, and prisoners of war.

There is brighter news of Teamsters decorated for heroism. It is all a part of the grim business of war in which more than 125,000 Teamsters are wearing the uniforms of their country's fighting services.

The list printed below contains the names of Teamsters mentioned in recent bulletins from overseas. It shows what has happened to many of our brothers in combat. We request that all local secretaries send us the names of their members in any of the following classifications:

Killed In Action

PVT. SAM RUBIN, Local No. 600, St. Louis, Mo. He was killed in France with the infantry during the invasion operations. He killed five Germans before he fell.

PVT. KENNETH H. BLOCK, Local No. 295, Warren, Ohio. He was an infantryman and fell in battle in Italy.

ALBERT W. LENAGHAN, rank not reported, Local No. 407, Cleveland, Ohio. He was in the air corps and was killed in action over Belgium.

PFC. ALFRED RACINSKI, Local No. 251, Providence, Rhode Island. Racinski was killed during recent advances by American forces in Italy.

PFC. ELWOOD ELVIS SIMPSON, Local No. 254, Ottawa, Ill. He was an infantryman. He participated in the North African, Sicilian and Italian invasions. He was killed in Italy.

FIRST LIEUT. VERNON SLOBBY, Local No. 359, Minneapolis, Minn. He was a fighter pilot in England. No details of death given.

PVT. LEE WEISS, Local No. 541, Kansas City, Mo. Weiss was in an infantry division that entered Normandy a week after D day.

SGT. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Local No. 285, Detroit, Mich. Williams was one of the crew of a Flying Fortress which crashed while returning from a mission over Germany.

Wounded In Action

PVT. LEWIS FLEEGER, Local No. 261, New Castle, Pa. He is a member of the Medical Corps. He lost his left leg below the knee when hit by German shell in Italy.

PFC. GERALD FOSTER, Local No. 543, Lafayette, Ind. An infantryman, Foster was wounded during the Normandy invasion. He is now in a hospital in England awaiting transportation back to a U. S. hospital for treatment.

PFC. MERLE MAHAN, Local No. 544, Minneapolis, Minn. Mahan was wounded in the French invasion and has been awarded the Purple Heart.

Missing In Action

S. SGT. BERNARD McDONALD, Local No. 485, Pittsburgh, Pa. An air force gunner, McDonald failed to return from a mission to Truk island in the Pacific.

SGT. GEORGE MCGIBBNEY, Local No. 485, Pittsburgh, Pa. A bombardier, McGibbney failed to return from a mission over Germany.

CPL. ED HARLEY, Local No. 807, New York City. Details not given.

Prisoners of War

SGT. HAMILTON GIBBS, Local No. 52, Cleveland, Ohio. A member of the Army Air Corps, Gibbs was shot down over Austria and is a prisoner of war in Germany.

SGT. WILLIAM J. REILLY, Local No. 465, Seattle, Wash. Holder of an air medal, Reilly went down with his plane over Germany. He was slightly injured.

LIEUT. ALAN A. THOMAS, Local No. 208, Los Angeles, Calif. A member of the Army Air Corps, Thomas is a prisoner in Germany.

Decorated for Bravery

P. O. JACK WILLIAM AGNEW, Local No. 485, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agnew, a PT boat gunner, won the silver star for remaining at his post despite painful wounds until a Jap bomber attack had been repelled.

SGT. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS MCPHILLIPS, Local No. 623, Philadelphia, Pa. A member of the Marine Corps, McPhillips was cited for entering enemy territory on Cape Gloucester, New Britain, to rescue a wounded comrade.

CPL. JAMES W. WAGNER, Local No. 188, Indianapolis, Ind. As a member of a B-24 Liberator bomber group, Wagner received the Army Distinguished Unit badge and cluster in recognition of the outstanding performance of his unit.

Tobin Opposes Infiltration of Japs

THE following statement was made recently by President Tobin in response to a request from the American Legion, asking him to define his attitude toward the infiltration of Japs into the midwest.

It was printed in *The Hoosier Legionnaire*, official publication of the American Legion in Indiana.

"I am unalterably opposed to any further immigration from any source until the veterans and war workers have been fully absorbed in gainful occupations at fair wages after the present war.

"I am further opposed to the release of interned Japs for war jobs. There is no

shortage of manpower to justify such a policy. War plants are now beginning to lay off men in some places. The influx of Jap workers will add to unemployment.

"At the end of this war it may be necessary to hold thousands of American soldiers in the army until there are peacetime jobs to employ them. If in the meantime we release thousands of Japs from camps to take jobs, we are penalizing our soldiers by forcing them to remain in service longer than necessary.

"Every Jap who holds a job may hold an American soldier in the army. Keep the Japs in camp and bring the war veterans home."

Air Freight Beckons Teamsters

BY DEXTER L. LEWIS
International Representative

WHEN President Tobin went before the American Federation of Labor to request jurisdiction over chauffeurs, there were a lot of people who ridiculed the idea that automotive equipment would ever be of sufficient importance in the economic life of this nation to warrant any labor organization worrying about the people who drove that equipment.

Probably the same type of observation will be forthcoming when the International Brotherhood of Teamsters applies for jurisdiction over air freight employees, but it will only prove once again the farsightedness of our International Union.

Why? Well, at the army show recently concluded in Chicago there were several automotive vehicles that aptly demonstrate the fact that anything is possible in this day and age.

These vehicles are nicknamed "ducks" and are a combination boat and truck, an amphibian three-axle truck, with the body of a boat. But what a truck! It is able to go alongside a cargo ship and take on freight or to be set up as a rigging truck for handling of heavy freight or—well, you name it, and this "duck" can come very close to doing it, whatever it may be.

Major Nicholas P. Morrissey, formerly a business agent with Local No. 25 in Boston, and I were fortunate enough to make a personalized inspection of this vehicle; in fact

I was permitted to operate it for quite some little time.

Imagine a vehicle powered with a 125-horsepower gasoline engine, capable of carrying 30 fully equipped fighting men at a speed of 50 miles per hour on a highway and, if the bridge is out or none exists, run on into the water, shift the power application from the wheels to a propeller, and scoot across the water at six to eight knots per hour.

A fully equipped power winch at the rear with 200 feet of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch soft steel line, equipped so that a "stiff leg" can be set up on the rear in conjunction with the winch to make a very usable crane. What a piece of equipment! One to delight the heart of any truck driver. Capable of carrying $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of freight either in water or on land.

What will you now say if President Tobin, after viewing this equipment, immediately applies for jurisdiction over all air freight employees? If this equipment is possible, then the idea that airplanes, very likely pulling several gliders each, will be a common method for transporting freight is not at all unreasonable.

Hi, there, Chauffeur, you have indeed become an important factor in both the labor movement and the economic life of this nation, since you were first inducted into the I. B. of T.

Too Many "Bureaucrats" Are Republicans

ONE of the developments of the presidential campaign will arise from the fact that there are about as many Republican "bureaucrats" as there are Democratic ones.

Look for the listing of hundreds of Republicans who have been under fire be-

cause of mismanagement of rationing, labor relations, war contracts, "confiscation" of properties, price-fixing, etc. It will be found that the chief complaint is not so much against "tired old men" but against youthful inexperience!

—*The Union Gazette, San Jose, Calif.*

"Noted Novelist" Writes Fiction Story —

Says Dunne Mob is Innocent

BY LESTER M. HUNT

HAVING no facts to support their cry of persecution, the 18 members of the Minneapolis Dunne gang now in prison for conspiracy against the government, have turned to fiction.

The latest propaganda in their behalf is a bit of fancy writing in a pamphlet by James T. Farrell, described by himself and his prison pals as a "noted novelist."

A reading of the propaganda, designed to raise money from labor unions, indicates that he deserves the title of "novelist."

The key to his defense of the 18 saboteurs is that Local No. 544 of the Teamsters' Union in Minneapolis legally withdrew from the International after "a democratic and almost unanimous vote of nearly 4,000 members of their local."

That proves Farrell to be more than a novelist. It makes him a liar.

The facts are that no vote of the membership was ever held to determine whether Local No. 544 should withdraw. The Dunne gang, which ran the local by bribery and terrorism, refused to permit any vote to determine the wishes of the membership.

The reason was that they knew they did not control the membership. They controlled the union through possession of its books, records and finances. But they never controlled the membership, as facts have since proven.

To give the color of legality to their seizure of the union treasury, they called a special meeting of the union in 1941. The purpose of the meeting was not divulged to the membership.

Nobody outside the Dunne mob knew that the question of withdrawal from the AFL and affiliation with Denny Lewis in District No. 50 of the United Mine Workers was to come up.

That was their secret.

If "Noted Novelist" Farrell thinks that 4,000 men attended that meeting in 1941, he should have looked at the hall in which it was held. The hall was on the third floor of the old Teamster Building at 253 Plymouth Ave. N., Minneapolis.

It couldn't hold more than 700. And it didn't.

But those who got in there that night were hand picked. They held specially prepared tickets from the Dunne mob. Nobody could get in that the mob didn't want in.

Those who did get in with their special passports were members of the Socialist Workers' party, a revolutionary organization to which all the Dunne gangsters belonged.

The meeting was supposedly held to vote Local No. 544 out of the AFL and into the CIO. But the meeting was not limited to members of Local No. 544. It was only limited to members of the Socialist Workers' party.

The hall was packed with members of this political organization from all over Minneapolis and St. Paul. Some of them belonged to other unions and many of them to no union at all.

It was nothing but a mass meeting of the Socialist Workers' party from which the regular members of Local No. 544 were excluded. Yet it voted Local No. 544 out of the AFL.

The regular members of the local who showed up that night for the meeting were herded by Dunne storm troopers into three other halls on the lower floors and in the basement of the building.

Loud speakers connected these other halls with the meeting on the third floor. They could hear what was going on upstairs but they couldn't do anything about it. It was a one-way connection.

So when the Dunne orators got through with their harangue to the crowd and called for a vote, those who voted were the special ticket holders upstairs—probably half of them not even members of Local No. 544.

Out of a membership of 4,300, about 300 voted Local No. 544 out of the AFL.

This is the "democratic" meeting the "noted novelist" refers to at which 4,000 members voted "almost unanimously."

When we say Farrell lies, that is exactly what we mean.

After this meeting the Dunne mob filled their pockets with the union money. Kelly Postal was caught at it and went to Stillwater prison. The union recovered \$2,000 on his bond to cover a theft of \$5,000.

That, however, was only a part of what the rest of the mob made away with. Eighteen thousand dollars belonging to the union Teamsters of Minneapolis is still missing. It went with the Socialist Workers.

After the International ousted the mobsters and restored the membership to control of their union, 18 of the Dunne mob were indicted by the federal government.

The FBI discovered they had been drilling secretly to overthrow the government by riot and revolution.

On this charge they were convicted by a jury and sent to Sandstone federal prison in Minnesota.

Since then that \$18,000 has evidently been spent because they have organized a "Civil Rights Defense Committee" to raise funds for their release. How the money will free them is not explained. You don't have to pay for a pardon.

How the committee is spending its money is evident from the type of fancy, two-colored literature it is sending out, carrying pictures of the convicts and the "noted novelist."

It is circularizing other unions asking for money on the ground that the Dunne gangsters were the victims of a frameup by the Teamsters.

They forgot to say that there were no Teamsters on the jury that convicted them. And that the prosecution was brought by the FBI—not by Local No. 544.

These gangsters have caused trouble wherever they have gone. They have bored into many other unions as they bored into Local No. 544. They will wreck any union in which they gain a foothold. They are sworn enemies of everything the American labor movement stands for.

Self Appointed Candidates Injure Labor

WE ARE sometimes confronted with a request from some individual for our endorsement of his candidacy to some political office. If there is anything that gets on our nerves it is some individual who, without consulting anybody, offers himself to the voters as a candidate. Were I seeking election to any political office in a district, I would first ask for the advice and guidance of my executive board, and if I felt I was not given proper consideration by the board, I would then ask the local union for its endorsement.

However, the local union is under no

obligation to go out and support some individual who takes it upon himself voluntarily to be a candidate, and then plays on their obligation to support him. Very often he may be running against a man holding the office who has delivered 100 per cent to the labor movement.

Self-constituted candidates or volunteers for political office have always gotten on our nerves, and in many instances we found them to be retarding the progress of labor instead of helping it, by their earnest desire to serve without being solicited by labor.—D. J. T.

Norman Thomas, campaigning again as the Socialist candidate for President, is yelping for a negotiated peace. Apparently he still thinks the best way to defeat Hitler is by a classroom debate.—*Minnesota Teamster.*

Missing Hero Son of Teamster

Sgt. Daly of Detroit Shot Down in Burma

FRANCIS M. DALY, president and business representative of Cylinder Gas, Petroleum Drivers and Helpers' Union No. 283, Detroit, was recently notified by the War Department that his son, Tech. Sgt. Francis M. Daly, Jr., has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Presidential Citation for distinguished service in action in the Burma theater of operations.

Sgt. Daly, a radio operator-gunner on a flying fortress, has been missing in action over Burma since November 14, 1943, while returning from a bombing mission in which a Japanese air field had been the objective.

On that particular mission, he was radio operator-gunner of the commanding officer's ship, and the only information available to the War Department so far by the crew of one of the other planes on that mission is:

"We had completed our mission, bombing the Jap air field, and on our way back to base we were attacked by a swarm of Jap fighters. Sgt. Daly's plane was attacked by a group of Jap fighters several miles away from the air field it had just bombed, while on its way back to base, and was shot down over a dry river bed and crash-landed in Japanese held territory."

No further word has been received to date either from the War Department or the Red Cross as to what became of the members of the crew. Transportation and communication in the Burma sector being far

behind the times compared to other fronts, official military sources feel that even though nine months have passed, there is still some hope that the crew may have survived.

Everything possible is being done by military officials to obtain information about these men, and their families have been furnished the names and addresses of each crew member's relatives or nearest of kin. From time to time families exchange correspondence with each other in hope that some one of the ten missing air men may get word back. Sgt. Daly had over 200 combat hours in the Burma sector up to the time he was shot down. Since he was only in that area perhaps two months, his squadron must have given the Japs plenty of headaches.

Raised in the environment of a home where trade unionism was always a dominant subject, Sgt. Daly was a constant help to his father during the organizational period when the oxygen, acetylene and carbonic gas industry in Michigan was being organized by Frank Daly, Sr.

In Detroit all of Brother Frank Daly's friends feel as he does, "that Buddy is alive and undoubtedly is held prisoner and will get word through somehow, the first chance he can make a contact." Mrs. Daly likewise has an intuition that Buddy is held prisoner and she just can't help feeling that is the fact.

The Teamsters of Detroit share her hope and echo her prayers.

Hate Roosevelt! Hate Labor! Is G.O.P. Program

If members of organized labor could get a glimpse of newspapers and pamphlets put out by Republicans for members of the Republican party they would readily see how bitterly the Republican party stands against organized labor.

We happened to run across a few of these publications and found they have but two

ideas, both of them full of hate. One is "Hate Roosevelt," and the other "Hate Labor."

If the tenor of these Republican publications is any criterion of the plans of the GOP if it should win the presidential election, then labor is in for a very bad time.

—*Minnesota Teamster.*

Providence Local Wins Honors

No. 251 Leads War Bond Sale and Christens Ship

(See pictures on opposite page)

A TEAMSTER wearing a corsage, and probably a corset, swung a bottle of champagne in the Kaiser-Walsh shipyard at Providence, Rhode Island, and another ship of war rolled down the ways to swell the mighty power of the United States navy.

The Teamster who christened the ship was Mrs. Ella A. Cunard, a swingshift chauffeur at the shipyard and a member of Local No. 251 of Providence.

Local No. 251 won the honor of choosing the sponsor for the launching because the transportation department of the shipyard won the war bond purchase contest for the entire shipyard. This department subscribed 280 per cent of its quota with the purchase of \$28,447.25 during the last war loan drive.

The transportation department consists of 209 drivers, 18 helpers and eight dispatchers, all members of Local No. 251.

The launching of the *USS Birgit*, therefore, also honored the Providence Teamsters. The *Birgit* is a combat cargo vessel and is the fourth launched at the yard.

President Tobin was invited to make the principal address at the launching but was unable to be present. But he sent a telegram warmly applauding the success of Local No. 251.

"This is typical," he telegraphed, "of the manner in which our locals respond to appeals for help in pushing this war to a victorious conclusion.

"In the name of the 125,000 of our members who are actually fighting this war, and in the name of the half-million others who are carrying them the supplies of battle, I congratulate the members of our Providence local.

"The Teamsters of the entire nation are proud of you."

P. H. Jennings, New England representative of the Teamsters' Union, attended in Tobin's place. He emphasized the importance of continued production and the necessity for unions to rigidly observe their no-strike pledge to the government.

"Let us keep our pledge that there shall be no cessation of work and no work stoppages whatsoever," he said. "Let us all sit around a table and settle our disputes so that the ships will keep moving."

Serving as Mrs. Cunard's maid of honor at the launching of the *Birgit* was Miss Frances R. Gaudet, secretary in the transportation department of the Kaiser-Walsh yard.

She and Mrs. Cunard were selected by a drawing of lots. The drawing was confined to the feminine workers. Perhaps nobody would hand a bottle of champagne to a male Teamster for fear he might launch himself with it.

The drawing was conducted by Alexander Hylek, business agent of Local No. 251, and Chief Steward Thomas Blackmar.

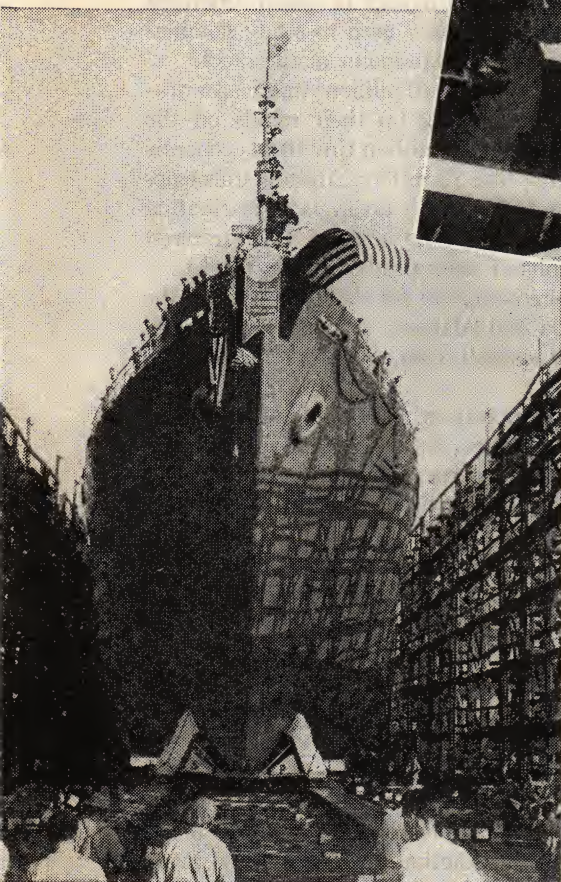
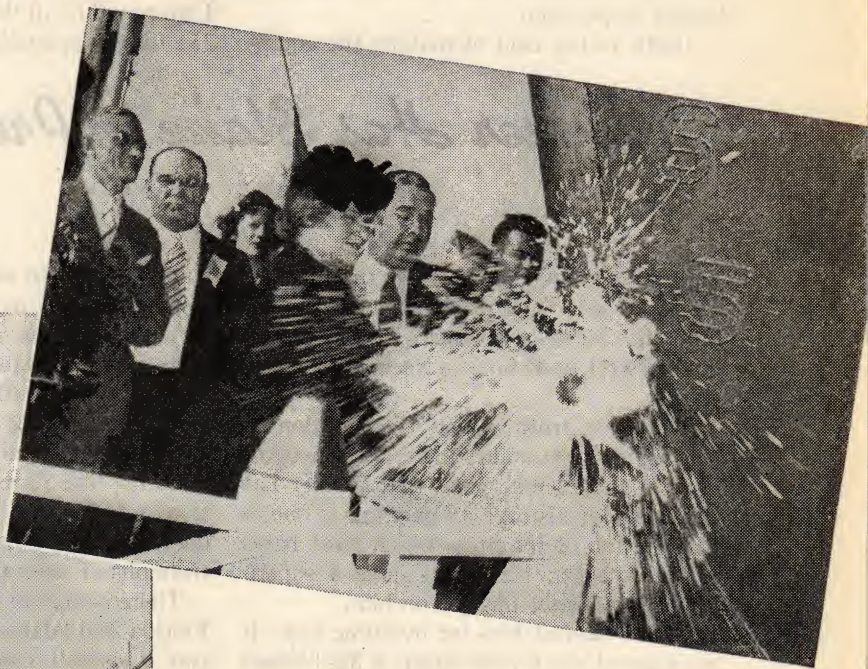
Hylek and Blackmar were highly pleased at the honors won by their local. In a joint statement they said:

"We are naturally elated, not only as officials of Local No. 251 but also as Americans. Our department has shown that they know there's a war on and further, that they are willing to contribute more than just their labors. They contributed their money as well in a record demonstration of patriotism."

The principal speaker at the launching was Congressman John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island. He said:

"Your outstanding record has brought honor to your local and to all members of labor unions. You have proved again what

Teamsters LAUNCH SHIP!



Above—Mrs. Ella A. Cunard, Providence Teamster, swings a bottle of champagne on the bow of the USS Birgit, a combat cargo vessel launched at the Walsh-Kaiser yard under the sponsorship of Local No. 251.

Left—The Birgit as she slid down the ways on her way to war.

Lower—Dignitaries at the launching. Left to right, J. J. Walsh, shipyard executive; Harry Jennings, New England representative of the Teamsters' Union; A. J. Hylek, business agent of Local No. 251; John MacDonald, general manager of the shipyard; Congressman John Fogarty of Rhode Island, and C. McLeod, shipyard supervisor.



we have known all along: that labor can get the job done and done well if it receives honest cooperation.

"Both in the field of making the equip-

ment and getting it to the front, labor has proven its ability and its determination. I am proud of all the members of Local No. 251 for this splendid performance."

Worker Has Stake in Presidency

BY SAMUEL GRAFTON
In The Chicago Sun

WE LIVE in a day in which the question of who is President may make a difference between whether a man works 40 hours a week or 48 hours a week, at the same wages.

The plain truth is that the question of who is president makes more difference, today, to the average man, than it ever has before in our history. In part this is due to that section of the press which most hates Mr. Roosevelt; for it has done a superb kind of reverse selling job on him.

It has blamed him for overtime pay; it has blamed him for unionism; it has blamed him for unemployment relief.

It has linked his name with these concepts, in a kind of naive and innocent faith that all these activities are as hateful to everybody else as they are to itself.

One reason has been that the average workingman now feels he has an economic interest in the presidency, such as he never felt he had before.

He views the presidency from the stand-

point of his own small economic concerns, in precisely the manner in which American manufacturers once used to study nominations from the standpoint of the tariff.

The picture of 20 million American workmen icily making up their minds on the basis of their 20 million tiny little economic interests, like 20 million Andrew Carnegies thinking about the tariff, is a fascinating one. It would be one of the strangest triumphs of mass production on record.

There is support for this conjecture in the Florida and Alabama primary triumphs of two Roosevelt men, Senators Pepper and Hill.

The opposition used, among other devices, photographs of Eleanor in conversation with Negroes. In an earlier day this might have capsize a majority of white voters.

This year it seems to have had approximately as much effect on their votes as similar literature would have had on the vote of Andrew Mellon a generation ago.

Hoover Shoveled Out Relief for Banks

Remember way back in 1932 when Charley Dawes' Chicago bank was going to fold if President Hoover didn't shove \$70,000,000 of government money into its vaults? In those days the Dawes bank was distinctly a matter of federal concern, and the \$70,000,000 in government funds saved its life.

Comes now Building Service Employees' International Union (AFL) asking a contract for 35 guards employed by the Dawes' City National Bank.

Bank officials, led by Phil R. Clark, who is also a director of Montgomery Ward, answer that the National War Labor Board has no jurisdiction over a purely intrastate firm.

City National has refused to comply with a WLB directive to bargain with the union. Instead it has applied for an injunction in federal court. Open shoppers love to catch but refuse to pitch.

—*St. Louis Union Labor Advocate.*

Executive Board Meets in Chicago

Minutes of Meeting of General Executive Board Held in the
Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, Beginning August 17, 1944

A MEETING of the general executive board was held in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill., opening on August 17, 1944. The meeting was called to order by the general president at 8 p. m. All members were present with the exception of Vice-President Beck, who was detained in Seattle for a few days because of an important conference there.

William E. Roe, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 247, building material, coal and excavating drivers of Detroit, Mich., appeared before the board to explain some trouble in the building industry.

He made a very fine statement, giving us some valuable information relative to a possible encroachment on the building trades industry by the dual organization of CIO Construction Workers.

The International Union took action in this case and explained to Brother Roe that when it was necessary the general executive officials in Indianapolis would go into the matter further with him and his associates, the officers of our union, and our international representative in Detroit.

General Organizer Henry G. Burger extended an invitation to the members of the board to be the guests of the Joint Council of Chicago at a banquet tendered in honor of the visiting general executive board members and international organizers who were in attendance at the board meeting. The invitation was accepted by the board.

General Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie stated that arrangements had been made to have a photograph taken by a competent photographer here in Chicago, as we had some new members on our board, and in accordance with past procedure of the general executive board, it was ordered that the picture be taken, to become the property of the International Union and for the

future historical records of the International organization.

The case of Anthony White, a member of Local No. 211, newspaper drivers of Pittsburgh, Pa., was next taken up by the board. This was a case in which the local union appealed from a decision of the Joint Council of Pittsburgh.

The history of the case was that Anthony White had charges preferred against him by his local union for doing things which were not in the interests of the organization.

He was found guilty and expelled from the organization. The charges were far reaching and injurious and dangerous to the future welfare of the organization. A trial was held in accordance with our laws by the local union executive board. White was found guilty and the penalty was expulsion.

White appealed to the joint council. The joint council stated in substance that they believed the charges were well grounded and that White was given an honest, fair trial, but they decided to set aside the penalty of expulsion.

The local union thereupon appealed from the decision of the joint council to the general executive board. The board spent several hours in discussing this case and eventually, by unanimous vote, sustained the local union in its appeal and set aside the action of the joint council.

Another case came before the board of a former member of Local No. 445, Westchester County, N. Y. This case was discussed at length and General Organizer Cashal was instructed by the board to call into conference the individual interested and the representatives of the local union of which he was a member.

Organizer Cashal was further instructed to report back to the executive officers in

headquarters the result of the conference and make recommendations on the case. The board gave full power to the general president to use his best judgment, after hearing a report of the investigation made by Organizer Cashal.

A letter was read, addressed to Vice-President McLaughlin by Local No. 256, laundry drivers of San Francisco, Calif., regarding certain changed conditions that were obtaining in the San Francisco laundry business, brought about by the drivers of Oakland interfering, in recent months, in what was considered the jurisdiction of Local No. 256 of San Francisco.

The board discussed the question and decided to refer it back to the joint council in the district, asking them to call in both organizations interested and see if they cannot settle it amongst themselves.

The next case heard by the board was an appeal by Martin J. King, former secretary-treasurer of Local No. 459, railway express drivers of Jersey City, N. J.

Brother King was appealing from a decision of his local union by which he was expelled and fined \$150, after being given a fair trial on charges resulting from the destruction of certain records of the organization.

It was explained by Brother King that he complied with the usual procedure and got rid of some records that he believed were useless and unnecessary, and that he kept the latest records of the organization or those that he believed were needed.

There appeared, prosecuting the case against Brother King, Brother Thomas J. Murphy, present secretary-treasurer of Local No. 459.

The general executive board heard the evidence and believed that Brother King was entirely wrong in destroying any records no matter how old they were, unless the local union, after properly understanding the question, gave him permission to do so.

The board believed, however, that there was nothing malicious or dishonest about Brother King's action; that it was merely a

question of negligence or perhaps ignorance of the value of the records. The board therefore decided that the penalty of expulsion was too severe and rescinded that part of the action of the local union and reinstated Brother King to full membership.

The board also set aside the fine of \$150, due to the fact that such action was illegal since no fine can be levied on an expelled member.

The board, by reversing the action of the local union and sustaining the appeal of Brother King feels very strongly that the action of Brother King, although not malicious or willful, was entirely wrong and should not have taken place, but due to the fact that there was no intention on his part to injure the local union, the board reversed the decision of the local union and ordered Brother King returned to membership with all penalties set aside.

A letter was read from the legislative representative of the International Union, Fred A. Tobin, in which he reported conditions in Washington in the Legislative Department, and that he had attended several meetings called by Vice-Presidents Woll and Bugnizet on certain matters pertaining to social security and old age insurance.

The action and report were approved by the general executive board and the legislative representatives in our Washington office were instructed to cooperate and continue their efforts to be helpful in matters of this kind.

Brother Gillespie read a letter from General Organizer Joseph M. O'Laughlin, whose headquarters are in North Dakota. Brother O'Laughlin explained conditions among the unions in Canada, and stated that the local union in Winnipeg had spent some money in organizational work in that vicinity.

The matter of reimbursing the local union for the money expended was referred to the executive officers in headquarters to dispose of in accordance with their judgment.

President Tobin and General Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie made a report of the financial standing of the International

Union, its investments, income, the general membership, and the possibilities of the organization going backward as soon as the war ends, because of unemployment, etc.

The report contained statements and information which is considered helpful to the members of the board and which can perhaps be used advantageously and helpfully in their several districts upon their return home.

President Tobin emphasized very strongly that while we are strong now, numerically and financially, when the smash comes shortly after the ending of the war, we must be prepared to meet the challenge, and only those organizations that have militancy and brains, with courage and understanding and able to disagree even with their own members when necessary, are the organizations that will survive or retain anything like their present strength.

President Tobin also stressed very strongly the great increase in the cost of maintaining the different departments of the International Union, and he impressed thoroughly on the minds of the board members that whoever lived to be present at the next convention must make some provisions for increased revenue of the International organization over and above the amount now received in tax, which is 30 cents per month per member.

This is the lowest per capita tax of any international union in America. No increase has been made in our per capita tax since 1920, a period of 25 years.

He fully explained to them, as business men, that you cannot keep on increasing your cost of operation, establishing different departments, putting on more organizers, etc., without increasing the revenue. Institutions that carry on without looking into the future are bound to fall by the wayside, whether they be labor or business.

President Tobin read a confidential message which was sent to him from Washington, for the information of the board. He notified the board that he would have to leave the meeting, take a plane to Washing-

ton on Thursday, and return by plane on Saturday morning.

He asked the board to remain in session until his return, as he might have some matters to take up with them as a result of his observations and the information he received in Washington. The board decided to adopt that procedure and remain in session until the return of the general president.

The board discussed the political situation throughout the country and it was voted by the board that a resolution be drawn up by the general president endorsing the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the office of President of the United States, and Harry S. Truman for the office of Vice-President of the United States. The resolution, presented shortly afterwards by the general president, is printed in full on page 1.

The next matter considered by the board was a jurisdictional dispute between local unions of Wisconsin and Local No. 710 of Chicago, Local No. 544 of Minneapolis, and Local No. 120 of St. Paul. There appeared before the board representatives from several of our local unions.

The board listened to the arguments of both sides, and in the entire controversy it was stated that only about 65 men were involved. The general executive board asked, therefore, that they hold the matter in abeyance, hold another conference or conferences, and in view of the fact that they were all men of common sense, sincere and able, it was the opinion of the board that they could reach an understanding or agreement amongst themselves and not be asking the board to make a decision, which, if made, might have to be forced on one side or the other.

The board decided, however, that if within 30 days they did not reach an understanding—which the board hoped they would—then the general president, or someone delegated to act for him, shall make a decision in the case and all parties must abide by the decision.

It is the opinion of the board—and it is

hoped that the members of these unions will so understand it—that it is their duty to settle questions of this kind, involving the spirit of cooperation and give and take, in such controversies.

The board further emphasized the fact that with all of our war problems on our hands, we expected our local officers to do everything within their power to keep matters of this kind away from the board and to make sacrifices if necessary in order that they might reach understandings amongst themselves.

The board heard the appeal by Walter F. Nevins of Local No. 338, Westchester County, N. Y., from a decision rendered against him by his local union. Nevins was charged with violating the established rules of the organization. He was found guilty on several different counts and was fined \$525.

The general executive board sustained the action of Local No. 338 in the decision, but reduced the fine from \$525 to \$300.

It might be stated here that the board felt that Nevins was willfully guilty of each charge and had acted in many ways in a disrespectful manner against the union; in other words, his actions indicated that he held the union and his obligation very lightly.

The next case was an appeal by a member named Hugh Jett from a decision of Local No. 103, oil wagon drivers of Cincinnati, Ohio, and from Joint Council No. 26 of Cincinnati. It appears that Jett threatened a member, that he used violence and did other things in violation of his obligation and, in general, violated many of the most important sections of our constitution.

There appeared, prosecuting the case, the president of the Cincinnati Joint Council, from whose decision the appeal was taken. A brief was read, sent in by Hugh Jett,

explaining his position in the matter. The evidence presented proved conclusively to the board that Brother Jett was guilty, but they felt the penalty imposed by the local union was too severe, which was expulsion.

The general executive board took into consideration the fact that Jett had been a member of our organization, in good standing, for nearly 16 years, and that some consideration should be given to his past membership, although each member of the board felt he was guilty of the serious charges presented against him.

The board felt it was their duty to sustain the local union and the joint council in their decision, with certain modifications. Jett was barred from membership in Local No. 103 for a period of 10 years, but was permitted to join any other local union in the Cincinnati district or elsewhere, in order to hold his membership and continue in the employment covered by our jurisdiction. This was the unanimous action of the board.

The next case was that of R. J. Niesen, of Local No. 793, funeral drivers of Cincinnati, Ohio, who had been fined the sum of \$100 by his local union for violations of certain rules governing that organization.

The joint council affirmed the decision of the local union.

The general executive board denied the appeal of R. J. Niesen and affirmed the action of the local union and joint council.

The attorney for the International Union was present at the hearing. He asked both sides if they were agreed that the general executive board should have full authority and supervision over the case. They both agreed. The board then heard the case and afterwards, in executive session, sustained the action of the local union and joint council and approved the fine of \$100 against R. J. Niesen.

(Minutes of the meeting will be continued next month.)

The Republican party's platform is so equivocal, so devoid of reality in the face of our present emergency, and so politically opportunistic, as to compel an immediate protest from all quarters of our society who possess the will to progress and the desire for our future foreign and domestic security.

—*Pennsylvania Teamster.*



Many Teamsters in Marine Corps

Dear Sir:

San Diego, Calif.

I just received my INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER which I sure enjoy reading. It is just like being back on the job again with your members and all their problems.

My bunk is next to another Teamster although I did not know it until he asked about the magazine. He's a member of Local No. 70 in Oakland, Calif. I have had the good fortune of seeing about nine or ten members from my local, No. 955 of Kansas City, Mo.

Since I have been in the Marine Corps I have run into a lot of Teamsters from all over. Of course that's easy to understand because the marines take only the cream of the crop. That's why so many Teamsters are marines.

You had better make sure that Teamsters in the army and navy don't see this or I might have to explain just what I mean by the cream of the crop.

I have lost about 42 pounds. I feel better and I know I look better with a streamlined figure. Boy, they sure can take off that extra weight and you don't have to go on a diet either.

PVT. LEE QUISENBERRY,
Marine Barracks,
U. S. Naval Air Station,
San Diego, Calif.

Reads Magazine at Sea

Dear Sir:

U. S. Navy.

I was pleased to receive the monthly magazine for the first time since I've been in the service, which is a little over four months. I appreciate my local, No. 771 of Lancaster, Pa., forwarding my address to you.

The last several months you have talked of discontinuing the magazine. I certainly would not like to see this happen, as I believe there is no other way that the policies and opinions of the International Union can be brought to the membership and the public, and particularly those members who are in service.

I sincerely hope you continue publishing it, as it is one of the very few papers we get a chance to read.

HARRY B. GRAVER,
Former Secretary, Local No. 77,
USS Wilkes-Barre, Div. M,
Fleet Post Office, New York.

Seabee Likes It, too

Dear Sir:

South Pacific.

I would like very much to get the monthly magazine here in the South Pacific. I'm in the Seabees and one of our officers passed the magazine on to me. There are some swell things in that book and I want to get it regularly. I've been in the service more

than a year. Before that I belonged to Local No. 107 in Philadelphia with my book paid to the date of my enlistment.

EDWARD A. FULFORTH, BM1c,
18th Spec. Batt., Co. A-1,
FPO, San Francisco.

He's Heard of Decorah, Iowa

Dear Sir:

Decorah, Iowa.

Outside of Iowa, probably none has heard much of Decorah or H. O. Talle, congressman from this district. This year George Claassen, an attorney from Cedar Rapids is the Democratic nominee for Congress. He comes from a city of 65,000 with many union labor members.

If a copy of your August issue could be sent to Mr. Claassen it should be helpful to him. With such prominence to the Talle article, I assume you will be seeking Talle's defeat. The Talle article packed a punch.

J. C. HAMMOND,
Publisher, *Decorah Journal*.

Men in Service Oppose Strikes

Dear Sir:

In the Pacific.

It is gratifying to know that the Teamsters' Union has extended its efforts toward the suppressing of wildcat strikes, black markets and particularly for the large-scale buying of war bonds.

Those of us who are newcomers in foreign service realize the need for unrestricted cooperation of the workers and employers and especially of the trade unions in the United States.

I believe the sentiments of Bernie C. Mazon in his letter published in THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER for June (against strikes) goes for all trade unionists in the service.

Congratulations for the fine work being done by all you members at home.

PVT. FRANK R. L'HEUREUX,
Formerly Local No. 208, Los Angeles,
13th Air Force, APO 324,
c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.

The Soldiers (Can't) Vote Bill

Dear Sir:

In the Pacific.

I believe the coming election will be very important to all of us out here. I hope you fellows at home don't forget to vote in our place. Most of us are disfranchised under the soldiers (can't) vote bill passed by the Republicans.

I hope the Teamsters will lead the attack for a fourth term for Roosevelt.

It looks like the CIO political action committee called a few right turns. Nice work. Maybe I, too, can do a little electioneering. Will they count our votes?

SGT. E. J. DONOHUE,
Former Editor, *Washington Teamster*,
Hq. 1st Bn., 321st Inf., A. P. O. 81,
c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.

If there is to be a practical application of the "Four Freedoms" and an era where people may with some certainty live and move and have their being in peace, there must be first of all an extermination of those who have been responsible for two World Wars in one generation. Yes—organize and organize now and do not let one of the rats survive.—*Mobile Labor Journal*.

Yep! It's the Bureaucrats

DURING the last three years the American people have saved 75 billion dollars, according to the Harvard economist, Sumner H. Slichter, as quoted in *Time* magazine.

Time rather reluctantly admits that this is a phenomenal record but says nothing to explain how it happened during a period of great economic wartime strain.

We can tell you how it happened. The OPA did it. Yep! It was those "New Deal bureaucrats" in the Office of Price Administration.

They kept prices down and they rationed scarce goods so that every family could get what it needed at a price it could afford to pay. And so the American people laid by the tremendous sum of 75 billion dollars in savings.

This 75 billion, much of it invested in war bonds which will pay off a few extra billions in interest, is an insurance against a disastrous depression after the war, according to Slichter. This money will begin to flow into the channels of trade when war production ceases. It will keep men at work producing all the things that 75 billion dollars will buy.

Ordinarily in times like these when goods are scarce, the prices soar. People compete with each other to buy the things they need. That produces inflation and the value of money goes down. Eventually, money becomes worthless.

This danger was foreseen by the New Deal. It created the Office of Price Administration to ration gasoline, shoes, meat and other scarce articles.

That spread them around so that everybody got some. And the OPA pegged the prices to keep the public from being robbed by the corporations which produced the scarce articles.

As a consequence, the American people have 75 billion dollars in their pockets to spend in buying homes, automobiles, refrigerators, etc., when the war is over.

If the reactionaries in Congress had been able to kill the OPA, as they have continuously tried to do, the people would not have that 75 billion. They would have spent it all for food and clothes and rent.

And at the end of the war they would be flat broke while the corporations and real estate sharks would have that 75 billion. That's what the fight was all about.

We won it, thanks to the OPA. No wonder the reactionaries are sore. No wonder they want to throw the "bureaucrats" into the river. But when they tell us the New Deal is extravagant and is costing us too much money, we can laugh at them.

We have the 75 billion dollars!

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John M. Gillespie, Gen'l Secy-Treasurer

THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 25 cents each.